

practically shown that they did not forget their friends. Humble as were the resources of the company with which he was connected, they would happily supply the means for now newly established charity assistance, aid and comfort to their poor (Chern.)

Mr. PENDER, of Manchester, one of the direct of the European and Australian Company, proposed to George Pender, of the same name, and created the United States trigate Merrimac." He had a peculiar pleasure, he said, in performing this duty, as he had been his to have visited the country of the visitors whom he now welcomed, and to have enjoyed its hospitality. The name of the Merrimac, which suggested the rapid growth of the United States, for he (Mr. Pender) had had good fortune to stand on the banks of the river Merrimac, in company with a gentleman recently from England, and who had been to Abbot's Lanes, and had there witnessed the flourishing towns and manufactures which in the short space of twenty years had grown up on the banks of a stream that at a period so little remote ran along a high and barren shore.

Mr. LIEUT. HARRISON, of the Merrimac, briefly retold the honors. He thanked the company sincerely the honor which had been done him. He was a sailor, and consequently a modest man. They must not, however, expect a speech from him. He must content himself with expressing his warm thanks for the reception which he and his brother officers had received in England. He had had much of English hospitality, but now that he had returned home, he was somewhat disappointed of his expectations. He felt as much at home as if he were in his own country, and if he had a heart to live when he went away he should leave it, if not to English men, certainly with English women. Mr. HARRISON then proposed that the United States Americans would never discharge anything harder than each other than champagne corks, and if they could might their mothers and wives and daughters not forgive them.

Mr. HARRISON then proposed "The Anglo-Saxon" throughout the world—may no rivalry exist between the members of this family, except to advance the welfare and happiness of mankind."

Mr. TRAIN responded to the toast in a speech which was warmly received. He himself was a native of Boston, in the United States, but as he lived in England, and being now an Australian co-owner, he then proceeded to show, that besides the fact he had "put a thimble round the earth." For in a way he had desired to visit every part of the world, and almost every known spot in the world, including especially India, China, and the Crimea, and at

one of them but he found the Anglo-Saxon docile, and wherever domiciled predominant, or, indeed, the sole element, he found the Anglo-Saxon proud was the great mother; and well might she be proud of her offspring. He urged that England was still foremost in all great works in science, manufactures, and all that could promote the happiness and civilization of the world. He thought the stoutest pride of their connection with her; while as between England and America there could be no real union, being as they were of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Female Education in the United States
[From the London News, Oct. 21.]

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Before we cite a Boston paper which quotes, among the grants of the Massachusetts Legislature, one of 10,000 dollars made some time since for the founding of a New England Female Medical College, an annual grant of 1,000 dollars for five years, to endow scholarships in it. It is nothing new in the United States, in the most enlightened parts of the United States, that the practice of medicine and surgery should be shared by women, though at first opposition was made by vulgar-minded persons there as elsewhere. When a few ladies were a regular professors of chemistry and mathematics in winter rooms and hospitals, and surgeons, and attended to their object, it was present found that the manners of the student class of women underwent a favorable change. The next day the members of the college, and many who have been anticipated) of the same class society for female physicians. Not only did wives and mothers desire attendance of qualified ladies in their own cases as those of their children, but husbands and fathers were no less anxious to have their wives and children attended by female physicians practicing under a diploma in Boston, some of whom have a large and lucrative practice. There were thirty-eight students in the Female Medical College last year, and eight hundred grants of 10,000 dollars each, and the legislature grant of 10,000 dollars was bestowed on condition of an equal sum being raised from other resources—a stipulation which is now nearly fulfilled, while it is known that divers legacies will accrue to the college, and that the ladies who have entered upon practice, can exhibit a register of nearly 700 births, which have been so complicated with a singular safety and success. Another has attended between 900 and 1,000, while a third has attended 1,200. It is not to be expected that the fact (now little if at all, disputed in America) that childbirth is freed from its worst difficulties and dangers when the unnatural pressure of men is dispensed with, the medical and surgical class of child-bearing women, and that the women of this nature designed it. Nor, indeed, is this in

quite unknown in this country. For in the Universities both of Edinburgh and Glasgow the Professors are in the habit of giving courses of lectures to females on midwifery and the various consequences of this opening of the curative profession to women a project is on foot for the establishment of a Hospital School of Medicine in New York—a hospital for women and children, where students may study and make up their minds to their future consequences. The physicians has for some time ceased in the presence of genuine learning, ability, and success; and this seems to be a clear prospect of a fair division of the professional field. It is not in the medical and surgical professions that the women are to be employed in their industry. The press of the United States employs women as regularly as the factory; and in a youthful and imitative country, which copies with exaggeration the sensibilities of the Old World, the claim that women are not fitted for a thing woman to be wise, useful and happy. Not only art and literature, but science, commerce, and the useful arts are now thrown open to all who care to attempt them. In connection with these new openings of the mind, the women are becoming more thoroughly respectable, however it may be hindered and ridiculed by bigots and small wits. While to many of the women of Europe are ruining their husbands' fortunes and their own reputation for luxury and dissipation, the women of America are becoming more and more virtuous and industrious, and more and more respectable, and in grace alone. It appears that the gentlemen of the family are as well pleased with a rational costume for their wives and sisters as the husbands of Paris and London are incumbered by the barbarous and unbecoming dress of the women. The result of any one effort in connexion with the general move, it is pretty clear that there is no use arguing any longer for women being made dolls and slaves. Considering that nine-tenths of the women of the United States are to be regarded as virtuous and industrious, it is naturally impossible to excite them from any new department of science, art or industry. It is evidently high time to leave off discussing the protesting against a hypothetical equality of the sexes, and to proceed to the more reasonable basis of equality for their industry before the law.

democrats possess, it is true, a glorious past, which sustains them, and pushes them forward; but republicans have a brilliant future, which attracts them. If the democrats triumph this year the struggle will be renewed in four years. If, on the contrary, they are vanquished, they will by that fact alone make a magnificent political sacrifice.

The following persons were killed or had died, the latest reports, from injuries received during the panic at the Surrey Gardens, London, viz.:—
—dead, as far as could be ascertained, seven in number, were sent, five to the workhouse at St. Mary-Newington, and two to their respective homes. With the exception of one they were all females. For only of the deceased had been identified, and they are as follows:—Mrs. Skipper, Dolson terrace, Kensington (body conveyed home); Mrs. Harriet Johnson, 10, St. George's street, St. George's (body at workhouse); Mrs. Harlow, aged 30, two children, an *enrante* body at Newington workhouse; M. Hind, of Brompton, body at the workhouse. There were also three other bodies at Newington workhouse, but no names were attached to any of the bodies. From the appearance of the bodies, they were all completely blackened, it was the general opinion of most of the persons died from suffocation. Three of them had severe contused wounds, evidently caused from being trodden upon.

Advices from Constantinople of the 4th of October, in the *Dumbe*, of Vienna, says:—a person who has just arrived from Sebastopol states that the place still presents the aspect of destruction, scarcely any houses being left standing, and the only persons seen are so being those which the French have put in order for themselves. The forts of the northern side are only occupied by a garrison composed of the remnants of the crews of the fleet. The streets are still literally covered with the splinters of shot and shell. In the Naval Park the dead remains of men have been for weeks past engaged in picking up the shells—hiena had not burst. Kamach and Balaklava contain an immense quantity of old warlike material, which the allies did not wish to take away, carrying with them, such as tents, cartridges, &c. The barracks at Balaklava are still standing, and are guarded by Russian soldiers. This is the only place where any windows